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well up to the standard of Mr. Trickett's former publications on Pennsylvania law, and the high esteem in which they are held by both bench and bar throughout the state needs no comment.

The book is divided into fifty chapters. The first eight of these have to do with "The Lease," considering in detail the contract to lease, the subject matter, and the parties thereto, also considering the effect of covenants, the manner of annulling, etc.

Several chapters are devoted to the discussion of "Rents,"—the actions to recover, distress, eviction, etc. Subleases, emblements, fixtures, crops and their ownership, together with many more minor subjects incident to the general one are fully treated.

Considerable space is also given to questions of practice relating to remedies arising from the relation of landlord and tenant, particularly under the Act of March 1, 1772. There are approximately two thousand cases cited in all. *J. B. C.*

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF TENDER AND BRINGING MONEY INTO COURT. By ALVA R. HUNT. Pp. xxvi+720. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1903.

Explorations into new fields are always to be sanctioned and are usually productive of good results. If well conducted, they are invaluable. The law relating to tender up to this publication was contained in a maze of confused cases, with perhaps a few sparse paragraphs in the encyclopædias or other text-books in some way involving the subject. The book is a pioneer—an effort to reduce another puzzling subject to something like systematic classification, and to collect all the law available on the subject under one cover. Its value in expediting research is at once apparent.

The law of tender is by no means an insignificant subject. Though a distinct phase of the law, it is dovetailed with many other subjects, and is involved in nearly every case of a contract and its performance.

Broadly and primarily, the treatise embraces the whole subject of the performance of contracts and obligations. Separate chapters are devoted to the necessity for tender, the manner, time, and place of tender, by whom and to whom it should be made. The consequence of a refusal or acceptance of a tender and the pleadings necessitated are fully discussed. A treatment of the subject of bringing money into court, together with a chapter on the offer of a judgment, apparently exhausts the entire subject.

(There is also included a comprehensive treatment, not to be found elsewhere, of money as a medium for the performance of a contract. To this is added a short discussion of the Legal Tender Acts and their constitutionality.)

The importance of the subject can be readily recognized; the scope of the book is seen to be far-reaching; the arrangement and method of treatment is all that can be desired. These things being true, its practicability is assured, and being practical, it will of necessity meet with the success and welcome which it deserves.

F. G. S.

THE ELEMENTS OF COMMERCIAL LAW, CONTAINING A CONCISE AND LOGICAL EXPOSITION OF THE RULES RELATING TO BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS. By EDWARD W. SPENCER, of the Milwaukee Bar. Pp. 420. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co. 1903.

This is one of the best books of its kind that we have seen. In the short space of three hundred and seventy-three pages it contains a remarkably comprehensive outline of the rules of law relating to the most important and usual forms of business transactions, including contracts, sales, agency, bills and notes, corporations, carriers, insurance, property, and landlord and tenant. In the back of the book are a number of questions and hypothetical cases, arranged under the various titles discussed, intended for quiz work in the class-room.

The book is designed for use in commercial high schools, business colleges, and other such institutions in which a smattering of law is considered an essential part of a business education. It is a pity that this should be so. The doctrine of every man his own lawyer is as dangerous to property as the doctrine of every man his own doctor to life and limb. Nowhere do we see so well illustrated that old saying that "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing."

It is impossible to expect that a book of this compass should even indicate the many variations of the broad rules of law which it lays down, or the difficulties in their application to a particular state of facts. The statement of the law is necessarily more or less dogmatic, and this dogmatism gives to the subject an appearance of such simplicity as to mislead many a business man whose whole knowledge of law is gathered from a work of this sort into believing that he knows all the law, when in reality he knows only enough to get himself into trouble. We say this without reflecting on the merits of the book, which is admirably adapted to the use for which it is intended.

R. B. E.